HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE TWO

To be Formally Notified of their Nomings

the Democratic Congressional Committee.

William H. English, the Democratic can-

tions this Morning-Yesterday's Meeting of

CANDIDATES ON THE TICKET.

GEV. GARFIELD'S LETTER. HIS FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

His Views on the Southern Question, Educa-tion, the Currency, the Tariff, River and Elarbor Improvements, the Chinese Ques-tion, and as to Civil Service Reform.

Pron James A. Garfield's Sworn Tratimony before the Poland Commuter, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive and shall or the Credit Mabilier or of the Union, Parific Bailroad, nothing dividends or profits arising from either of them. From Judge Political's Report, Pal. 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the ministee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten thares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the sine. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend n bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and the received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, occther with the price of the stock and interest, left a salance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield sy a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then materiated this sum was the bulance of distillends after paying for

MENTOR, O., July 12, 1880. DEAR SIR: On the evening of the 8th of June ast I had the honor to receive from you, in presence of the committee of which you were Chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the prinsiples set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress.

I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion. Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while the Ropublicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the permissions doctrine of State supremacy which so long erippled the functions of the national Government, and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation, with ample power of self-preservation: that its Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own Legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of Government; that the national laws relating to the election of Representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without in-timidation to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person.

The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other; for justice and good will will outlast passion. But it is certain that the wounds cannot be completely healed, and the spirit of brother-

be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherbood cannot fully pervade the whole country
until every effizer, rich or poor, white or black,
is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of
every civit and political right guaranteed by
the Constitution and the laws.

Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is
not assured discendent will prevail, immigration will conse, and the social and industrial
forces will continue to be disturbed by the
migration of laborers and the consequent
disjunction of prosperity. The national Government should exercise all its constitutional
authority to put an end to these evis;
for all the propie and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer
without nightly to all. The most serious evis
which new afflict the South arise from
the fact that there is not such
freedom and toleration of political opinion

can freely and safely support any party he pieses.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is poular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the Soites and to the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nition can justic afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting common serious; but if would be unjust to our neople said fungarous to our institutions to apply any perion of the revenues of the nation of of the States to the support of sectarian schools. The said fungarous to our institutions to apply any perion of the revenues of the nation of of the States to the support of sectarian schools. The said fungarous to our institutions to apply any perion of the Cauren and the State in everything relating to taxation should be absolute. On the subject of national flungers my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that fille is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured, and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens and close with honor the linanchi drapter of the war. At the same time the Government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures, and discharge its sacred obligations to the solders of the Union, sud to the willows and orphans of those who fell in its defence.

resumption of specie payments, which npilshed, has removed from the versy many questions that long disturbed the croft of the Goy-the business of the country, currency is now as untional currency is now as untional currency is now exercise to the country. of flag, and resumption has not the it everywhere equal to coin, but has it tato use our store of gold and silver, trentating modium is more abundant or before, and we need only to maintain quality of all our dolars to intended in the labor and empiral a measure of them the use of which no one can toos. The great prosperity which the is now emplying should not be endanged in the dolars.

result for custom laws, a policy result which will bring revenues try and will enable the labor and instead of the control of the contro ore is more intelligent and better paid than foreign competitor. Our country cannot be openedent unions its people, with their indust natural resources, possess the client skill at any time to clothe, and equip themselves for war, and time of peace to produce all the essary impoments of labor. It was the allocat intention of the founders of the Govman to provide for the common defence, by standing armies alone, but by raising ong the people a greater army of artisans one intelligence and skill should powerfully criticate to the safety and glory of the inclination critical intelligence and skill should powerfully ribute to the safety and glory of the inclination to propriations for the interests of commerce, re is no longer any formulatile opposition to propriations for the improvement of our losts and great havigable rivers, project that the expenditures for that purious and great havigable rivers, project that the expenditures for that purious that the expenditures for that imprished to so many millions of people that a safety of its navigation requires extincing on the control of all its lers, President Jefferson negotiated purchase of a wast territory, extending in the Gulf of Maxico to the Pacific Ocean, we wisdom of Congress should be invoked to vise some plan by which hat great river shall use to be a terror to those who dwell upon banks, and by which its shipping y safely carry the industrial products of riculture, which is the basis of all our marrial trousperity, and in which seven-twelfths our population are engaged, as well as the

interests of manufacturers and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses.

The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement and the sentiment of our beople, have led the Government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration, either in its purposes or its results. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed wilhout restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present Administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the Government will be successful the surface of the companion of the Executive, Congress should the effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointment to the military and naval service are so requisted by

formed less qualifies them to aid in making the wisest choice.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago Convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election; they are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the significant of our institutions, the events of our history, and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the Government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way. If elected, it will be my purposes to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and to protact, as best I may, the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God.

With great respect, I am very truly yours.

MR. SCHURZ ON THE CANYASS.

MR. SCHURZ ON THE CANVASS. On What he Bases his Hope of Garfield's Suc-

WASHINGTON, July 12. - Mr. Schurz is about to start for the West to interview the In-dians. On his way to the plains he proposes to stop and deliver a blow or two at the Democrats. In conversation to-day he said that he looked forward to a Republican triumph in the fall election. When asked what he based his hope on he replied; "On the conservative men of the country." He impliedly admitted that just now the enthusiasm is the other way, but he said that enthusiasm is the other way, but he said that when the country settles down and looks the matter over, the presperous business men will decide that no change is needed. This, he thought, would be the argument that would give the victory to the Republicans. He apparently has no objection to Hansock, except he says that he is without evil experience. He spoke of him as a brilliant soldier, a goutleman, and a man on whose character there is not a single taint. The reasons that he gave for thinking him not quanted for evil office, will be set forth in extense in his speech at Indianapolis on the 19th.

Concerning the attitude of the Grant men he

ohs on the 19th.

Concerning the attitude of the Grant men he spoke with a degree of certainty that implied that he based his statements on personal knowledge of some underlying facts. He said the task that has been indulged in as to conking's and Cameron's defection and lack of interest in the campaign had produced so much feeling among the followers of these two gentlemen Cameron would be found at work for Garfield, the latter as energetically as his health will permit. Already, he said, their followers are leaving them, and the instinct of self-preservation will drive them into the fight. All this and nauch more of the same sort Mr. Schurz said, amouncing at the same time that he though the struggle would be a close one, and that neither side would be wise in underestimating its opponent's strength. He may be hopeful but he is not certain of success.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME. Abandoning the Appeal to Business Men and Adopting the Old War Cry Again.

WASHINGTON, July 12 .- It is not only the intention of Mr. Devens not to appoint marshals for the Southern States, but it is the purpose of the Republican leaders to invite their party friends in that section not to make much of a contest. Whatever Mr. Schurz and others may

the Vice-President is to count the electoral vote.

ACCIDENT ON MOUNT WASHINGTON. A Carringe Load of Excursionists Upset-One Lady Killed and Five Others Injured. GLEN HOUSE, N. H., July 12.—The first ac-cident by which any passengers were over insured on the carriage road from the Glen House to the summit of Mount Washington, occurred this afternoon, about a mile below the Half-way House. One of the six-horse mountain wagons containing a party of nine persons, the last load of the excursionsix-horse mountain warons containing a party of nine persons, the last load of the exertsionists from Michigan to make the descent of the moutain, was tipped over and one lady killed and five others injured. Soon after starting from the summit the passengers discovered that the driver had been drinking while waiting for the party to descend. They left this waron a short distance from the summit, and waked to Haif-way House, four miles below, where one of the employees of the carriage road company assured them that there was no bad place below that, and that he thought it would be safe for them to resume their seats with the driver who was with them. Soon after passing Half-way House in driving around the curve too rapidly the carriage was tipped over, throwing the occupants into the woods and on to the rocks. Mrs. Ira Chichester of Allegan, Mich. was instantly killed. Her husband, who was sitting at her side, was only slightly husbed. Of the other occupants, Mrs. M. L. Tomsley of Kalamazoo, Mich. had her grm broken and received a slight cut on the head. Miss lessic Barnard of Kalamazoo was slightly injured on the head. Miss Elia E. Melica and Mrs. C. Ferguson of Romeo, Mich., and Miss Elma Lamb of Howell, Mich., were slightly injured.

The injured were brought at once to the Glen House, and are receiving every possible care and attention, there being three physicians in attendance. Lindsey, the driver, is probably fatally injured. He has been on the road ten years, and was considered one of the safest drivers on the mountains. Mrs. Vanderbeen of Chicago also received slight internal injuries.

TANNER STILL HOLDING OUT A ROST COMPLEXION RETURNING AGAIN TO THE FASTING MAN'S FACE.

Losing Twenty-four Pounds in Pificen Days-

Why he Ought to Hold Out for Fifteen Days Longer-Another Let of Curlous Letters. Dr. Brown-Sequard, the eminent physiologist, made a series of experiments, before the days of Bergh's society, to ascertain, if possible, what was the longest time that any one of the lower animals could live without food. He reported, as the result of his experiments, that no animal could live after it had lost twenty-five per cent. of its weight. Dr. Chassat, another French observer, also made a series of experiments, but with a different result. He gave it out that animals could live till they had lost no less than one-third of their whole weight.

Taking the least favorable of the two results. that reported by Dr. Brown-Sequard, and applying it to the case of Dr. Tanner, and it will appear that the Doctor ought to go about ten days yet before "petering out," as his untiring correspondent, Mr. Train, puts it. Dr. Tanner, at the beginning of his fast, weighed 157% pounds. Yesterday morning he weighed 133. a loss of only 24% pounds. According to the experiments of Dr. Brown-Sequard he ought to hold out until he has lost about 40 pounds. Since the beginning of his fast he has lost on an average 26 ounces per day, and at this rate it should take him about ten days to use up the

remaining 16 pounds.
In some respects Dr. Tanner's condition yesterday appeared to be better than it had been for several days. During the forenoon he had a rosy complexion, he was jovial and cheerful in spirits, and cracked many a joke for the de-light of the watchers and spectators. His temper was not ruffled once throughout the whole day. He had rested pretty well the previous night, only waking now and then to ask for small piece of ice to put in his mouth. In the morning the only thing that he complained of was the cold, and more covers were furnished for him. At 6 A. M. he walked out to Union square, accompanied by his watchers, and remained sitting on a bench near the fountain about fifteen minutes. On his way back hostepped in at the store at Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street and was weighed. Returning to Clarendon Hall, he at once took to his cot again. He complained of the odor of tobacco, and a surreptitious spittoon was found

and removed from a corner near his cot.

In the morning's mail there was a letter from Baitimore containing a challenge to Dr. Tan-ner. It appears that the champion fasting man

Baitimore containing a oballenge to Dr. Tanner. It appears that the champion fasting man of Baltimore is one Alexander Thompson, whose friends offer to match him against Dr. Tanner as soon as the latter shall have recuperated from his present effort. The stakes are to be \$500 a side, and the conditions play or pay. The two men are to fast fifteen days, and the one who loses the least in weight is to be declared the winner. A suitable place for the match had already been secured, and a number of leading physicians had offered to assistas watchers.

Dr. Tanner laughed when he heard the challenge. He did not say whether he would accept it.

Among the callers in the forence were Harry Hill and his celebrated fat boy. Dr. Tanner sat up and conversed jovially with Harry, who had come to offer to take the fasting man out for a ride any time he wished to go. Dr. Tanner said he would like very much to take a ride, and to-day he will be taken to Central Park, accompanied by two watchers. Mr. Hill introduced the fat boy to Dr. Tanner, saying he was only 17 years old, and weighed in the neighborhood of 300 pounds. He wished that Dr. Tanner would tell him how he could keep this fat boy without feeding him.

Dr. J. P. Speir, the Brooklyn physician who has attended Mollie Pancher, called and paid his compliments to Dr. Tanner, also called, and the two conversed shout old times.

Dr. Tanner has not swallowed any water since the night when Dr. Bradley so worried the fasting man with his charge of alleged fraud. During the carly part of yesterday he asked for the night when Dr. Bradley so worried the fasting man with his charge of alleged fraud. During the carly part of yesterday he asked for the night when Dr. Bradley so worried the fasting man with his charge of alleged fraud. During the carly part of yesterday he asked for the night when one degree below the night the best and amused by the night of the hall, where about fifty spectators were waiting to see him. The Dector did not like the idea of soing down at all. He appear sat on his cot and amused himself smelling the bounds that had been left for him. Those bounds that had been left for him. Those bounds that had previously been taken apart to make sure that no sort of lood was contained in them. From about 7 o'clock till 10 P. M. Dr. Tanner slept and doned, and took no water. On awaiting he raised wind from the stometh several times, and seemed to be oppressed. He soon became quiet and casy again, however, and went into a deep.

The physicians in charge have all the means at hand to meet any emergency. In case any alarming symptoms appear they will put an end to the experiment at once by administering food and the other necessary restoratives.

Among the Doctor's mail was a postal card, on which the following was written, signed 'A Friend:

DE Tasses! Hold out taithfully to the end. The cyes of

Dir. Takwasi Hold out inithfully to the end. The cyas of the world are upon you. Let people gorge their stonactis with beersteaks and die. Hearty dinners sure death this wonther.

weather.

A psychological friend sent the following encouraging letter:

5 Claston Place, N. Y., July 12, 1840.

Dear Dr. Tanner. Heroid soul! You are waging a battle in illustration of a great scientific principle. A Napoleon or a classer could compare millions, but you can ever
conquer appetite. You are priving that it is not bread
along that southing man, but that some higher and finer
principle has much to do even in the control of amount

100.

show that sustains man, but that some higher and finer principle has much to doesen in the control of amount life.

As I am devoting my life to researches in light, color, and other the farres, having already given to the world a portion of my discoveries, will you allow much offer a birt of two for yourself and you're watchers, which I would present with all the decreasees proposed forces that are given and the force that are given and the control of your moder control of your will, are mighty in their inflamed even upon puly acad conditions, and especially on the world proposed and specially on the world proposed and specially on the world proposed in the fightning activities develop the swit processes of intuition, and especially on the swit processes of intuition, and render woman more powerful to endure leave in the fightning activities develop the swit processes of intuition, and render woman man and times of entergency.

2 While these psyclic forces common wholly assisting the state of a surrey of any of the surrey of the surrey of the forces common wholly assisting the surrey of the surrey o

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1880.

so cightly in England, why not Englishman fast forty in America.

My travels developed for women everywhere! Thirty-two days cured one of cancer in Boston! Forty another in Lowell. Hens and animals have been found alive in Lowell. Hens and animals have been found alive in Lowell. Hens and animals and the Back Hole countries of the same and t school blood letting and mercury by same appropriate (ured patient).

That Ziou fanatic lived sixty days on orange inice!

Death cusies which temperature drops to 76, and fourlettins weight is lost! You can drop 56 pounds more before you jeter! You should have been photographed before losing 20 pounds! Sadden rise and fall of temperature indicates disintegration.

Your datalency typifes Chicago and Cincinnati Conventions.

rentions!
Shakesreare mixed your case with Grant!
Shakesreare mixed your case with Grant!
First Cloven—A tanner will last you nine year.
Hamlet—Why, he more than another?
First Cloven—Why, str, liss hide is so tanned with hy
hides it will keep out water a great while.

G. F. T. "CAGLIGHTROUSE" BAFFLED!

"CAULONTOUSH" SAFLERI

CITHER DE TARREN: First fornight! (Ends 12% P. M.,
July 12) Hurran for Tanner! The simply immense!

When fasting doctors appear so jolly
They mail at once the Bradiev lie.
And prove old Cagliostro's folly.

If walkers can codure hundred miles a day, why not
your fast! They, however, due soon, like all athletes!
trajezers inties destinants there's vanitors, runners!
They indies! swimmers! there's vanitors, runners!
They indies! swimmers! though the claims! Winmuscle "exercise is fastel to longevity!
That but slutor was foor's Raven on chamber door!
Look out!

Paychology draws floor thouses deals to my speed. Paychology draws fifteen thousand daily to my bench. How many does fasting draw to yours? G.F. T.

POLICEMAN FICKETT'S PISTOL.

Broken to Pieces Over a Prisoner's Head-The Policeman Locked up. William Eckert, living at 206 Johnson ave-

The total number of passengers on the steamer and barges was fully 3,000; enough to moderately test the carrying capacities of all the vessels. A large proportion of the excursionists were women and children, many of the former wearing orange scarls passed over their shoulders, with a representation of the Battle of the Boyne in front, and nearly all of them having some badge or insignia of the Orange Brotherhood. Most of the men with the regalia, and even the children, for the most part, carried on their dresses some emblem of the order. The lodges represented were: "Prince of Orange," No. 1; "Derry Walls," No. 2; "Gideon," No. 10; "Jeshua," No. 11; "Washington Purple," No. 36, and "Monaghan Trus Blues," No. 36, of New York, and "Chosen Few," No. 18, of Brooklyn, No pitcemen accompanied the oxcursion in an official expacity, and the five who went up the river were attired in the regalia of the order. Among them was John Johnston, whose coolness and gailantry at the riot and bloodshed consequent upon the Orange procession in New York on July 12, 1871, gained for him so extended a notoriety. There was but little necessity for police interforence. At Twenty-fifth street, indeed, when the barges were about to start in the morning, some long-shoremen appeared on the scene and expressed their scattleness regarding the excursion after a manner that boded trouble, but some policemen drove the intruders away, and the Captain of the Long Branch burried his departure.

No further breach of the peace occurred until Ocawanna Island was reached. Hefreshments in abundance were served on board to all who chose to pay for them, and the proprietor of a sort of remiette table hung to a past on a barged did a thriving business, and captured much Orange money. The case and gaithness, and bardily had a linding been made at the island before the seed sown at one or another of the three bars bere fruit. A young Orangeman, getting into a fishe difficulty with a boatman at the landing, was knocked into the river, after a spirited conte was landed in Brooklyn. How a Collision was Avoided in Montreal. MONTREAL, July 12 .- The anniversary of

the Battle of the Boyne passed off here to-day without any of those disgraceful scenes which formerly brought an unenviable character upon the Orangemen resolving to abstain from outdoor processions until the House of Lords in
England decides the constitutionality of the
body which is involved in the case appealed
there against ex-Mayor Beaudry. Had there
been a procession, a collision with the opposite
party would have been involved; has the membors of the Catholic Union, which was formed
to forcibly suppress Orange processions, assembled in force at their lodge rooms throughout the city and waited until it was definitely
ascertained that the Orange party would not
marsh in a body to the Mount Royal Cemetery,
where they were to intur the remains of the
murdered Hackett and lay tuelconer stons of a
nonument to his memory. These duties were
performed by the Orangemen, but in a quiet
manner and at such an early hour in the moraing as to be entirely unnoticed. The only visible token of an Orange anniversary here today were some emblomatic flags flying from the
Orange hall in St. James street. Up to a late
hour to-night the peace of the city has not been
disturbed. the Orangemen resolving to abstain from out-

KAYSAN'S ALLEGED CRIMES. A STORY THAT WAS DEVELOPED IN THE

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Showing how Much Harm One Evil-minded Man may Do while Shielding Himself as can be Done Nowhere Except in a Great City. George Kaysan was taken before Justice Otterbourg in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning by Policeman Terence Reilly on a charge of abandonment. Two weeks ago Sergeant Long was given a warrant for Kaysan's arrest, and Policeman Reilly found the man yesterday in East Twenty-first street, Kaysan is dark featured, and would be good looking but for an exil expression in his face. He speaks in a low tone, is self-possessed, and smooth of tongue. Detective Charles Becker of Newark, N. J., who was instrumental in revealing the secrets of the Washington safe bur-

glary, was also instrumental in causing the arrest of Kaysan. He told the following story: "My friend Jacob Schloeder, the wine importer, who has several stores in this city, but whose principal store is at 166 First avenue, sent for me about a year ago. Mr. Schloeder has three daughters, all of whom are accomplished musicians. In the spring of 1878, George Kayson was employed by Jacob Schloeder's son, in their wholesale botiling establishment, in Fifteenth street. Mr. Schloeder's daughter Mary often went to see her brother, and she became acquainted with Kaysan. He told her that his mother was rich, but that she had discarded him, because he refused to marry a woman that she had selected for him. Mary Schloeder listened to the stories of the

Brokes to Pieces Over a Primeer's HeadBrokes on the HeadBrokes on the Pieces Over a Primeer's HeadBrokes on the HeadBrokes on the

bourg.

Henry Eihler, Judge. I live at 513 West
Porty-fifth atreet.

What do you complain of?" the magistrate

"What do you complain of?" the magistrate asked.

Henry Eihler then told the following story:

To March last this George Kaysan was a clerk in a grovery in Tenth avenue. My daugher Magidabin was in the employ of Mrs. Wales of Huds activ Heights. She was looked upon by Mrs. Wales more as a child of hers than as help, once found for in sompany with George Kaysan. I told her that I want dher never to have anything to do with that men. I met her again with him, and I then teld him I would kill him if I ever found him with my daughter again, One day soon after she came home and teld me she had left Mrs. Hales, I asked her why, and she told mo she had found other employment. She soon after disappeared, and I falled to trace her until falley. My daughter, Mrs. Mary Konderman, was visited on he 12th of iast June by George Kaysan, who brought her a letter signed 'Magidalein Kaysan, Jeking her to give her a dress, as she had been burned out of neuse and home. My daughter Mary is here in court, and can tell you what took place. I asked describe Kaysan to day to tell me where my daughter was, and he refuses to tell me. to tell me Otterbourg then called up Mrs. Mary Koolermon, who said:

"After my sister's disappearance. I asked theorgo. Kayson what had become of her. He said no did not know. Then he suddenly disappeared. The next I know he came on the 12th of June last to my mouse, with a letter signed. Magdalem Rayson, who, he said, was his wife. This was the one asking for the dress. I asked though the said in Brooklyn. I asked him many questions, but his answers were so exastive that I began to doubt him. At last I said, 'Grorge Kayson, who sister, He said in Brooklyn. I asked him many questions, but his answers were so exastive that I began to doubt him. At last I said, 'Grorge Kayson, is my sister your lawful wife. He replied Yes.' He then told not be owned a grocery in Fulton street, Brooklyn, and then found that there had been no fire where he said his story was. The next I know he had gone to my cousin, Jacob Krudesana, and begrowed money from him on a similar letter of mine.

"George Kayson, said Justice Otterbourg, severely, where is Magdalein Kayson questly answered.

"Useler what name?"

"I believe she is at home." Kayson questly answered.

"When did you last see her?"

"I had yourks kreet."

Is she there now?

"Sersernt Leng," said Justice Otterbourg. "An hour elapsed and Policeman Boilly and

Court Policeman Rieman entered the court room, leading a pretty young woman between

room, leading a pretty young woman between them.

Henry Eihler, as soon as he recognized his daughter, hid his face in his hands and moaned. "My daughter, my daughter!" His three other daughters, who were in court, sprang from their seats and threw their arms round the young girl's neck, and sobbed.

"Your Honor," said Policeman Reilly, "we had to get a dress to bring this young lady here, as we learned that her husband had pawned everything she owned in the world."

Justice Otterbourg called up Magdalein Eihler to him.

pawned everything she owned in the world."

Justice Otterbourg called up Magdalein Eihler to him.

Are you married to that man?" he asked.
The young girl bent her head on the magistrate's deak, and, sobbing, answered "No. sir."
Did he ever ask you to marry him?"

"Yes, sir. Last March he told me had a rich mother in Brooklyn, but that she would not do anything for him until he was married. He asked me to marry him, and I consented. He said the marriage would have to be kept secret for a while I agreed to marry him, and left him with that intention. I had some money saved up, and I gave it to him. I had a lot of clothes when I left. Now I have nothing. He has promised all the time to make me his wife, and has introduced me as such."

"Did you not get the dress your sister sent you?" asked the Justice.

"No. sir. He sold it on the way home."

Did he give you the money?"

No. sir.

Justice Otterbourg ordered Mary Schloeder Kaysan to make a charge against him for abandonment. On this charge he was held for trial.

He then told Mrs. Konderman to make a

abundonment. On this charge he was hold for trial.

He then told Mrs. Konderman to make a charge against him for obtaining the dress on false pretences, and he held him to trial for this. Then he told Mr. Ethler to take Magdalen Ethler to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and told the father to make a complaint against Kaysan for abducting his daughter, who was under age, and for this he would hold him for trial.

Justice Otterbourg then instructed Bergeant Long to notify the Police Department of the ravelations in the case, and to have every effort made to bring the relatives of the missing woman to court as soon as possible.

The further examination into the case was deferred until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, and Kaysan was locked up.

THE GREAT IOWA GULCH MINES.

How the Stockholders of the Scooper Mine

have been Scooped out of their Money. PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—An exciting meeting of the stockholders of the Iowa Gulch Min-ing Company was held at the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon. The concern was or-ganized in this city about a year age, and owns the Scooper and Marietta mines in the Lead-ville district. The capital stock is \$5,000,000, in 500,000 shares of the par value of \$10. So far no operations have been begun at the mines by the company. Since November the stock has gradually dropped from \$2.50 to 20 cents. Two months ago several of the stock-holders, after an informal investigation, came to the conclusion that affairs were rotten. Charges were made that Major J. W. Bonta, through whom the purchase of the Scooper was made, had acted in bad faith, and that the title to the mine had not been per-fected. An investigating committee was apfected. An investigating committee was appointed at a noisy meeting of stockholders, and Mr. Bergen, a heavy stockholders, and Mr. Bergen, a heavy stockholder, was sent to Leadville to lock up matters and remove Superintendent Bonta. The report of the committee, which was submitted this aftersoon, is an interesting document. Last December the directors filed a supplement to the charter increasing the capital stock from \$2,000.000 to \$5,000.000, but the apportionment of the new stock was made three weeks before the charter was approved by the Secretary of State for Celorado. Had the application been refused, the Board would have been in an unenvisible position.

for Colorado. Had the application been refused, the Board would have been in an unenviable position.

It is also charged that Bonta was instructed by ex-Gov. Tabor to sell the Scooper for each only. Instead of this, he offered it to the company for 250,000 shares of the new stock. The offer was accested, the stock being placed with a trustee until the title papers had been handed over. Before Jan. 1, however, all except 21,000 shares had been withdrawn from the trustee, with the consent of the Board, and sold at from \$1 to \$1,20 per share, and the title was still non est. Meanwhile the stock has declined in value. The Board agreed to give Bonta 36,000 additional shares, in order that he might complete the transfer, Bonta at the same time giving a bond to furnish \$10,000 for working capital if it should be needed. Still not title was forthcoming. When the dominites took hold of the reins they found that the entire assets of the concern consisted of \$1,000 in cash and 600 working shares of stock. Even the papers of the Marietta Mines were defective, and the majority of the Board of Directors had sold out their stock. By dint of considerable exertion and expense the committee has succeeded in obtaining the missing Marietta papers, and has also secured the title to the Sooper property.

The outcome of the three hours of bitter talk was the adoption of a resolution calling on President pro term. Moore, and Directors 8, Long, W. R. Thompson, and H. S. Wright, to resign forthwith. Ex-Gov. Tabor, ex-Sheriff Wm. R. Etiott. Wm. Griener, and John H. Shriner, voluntarily resigned just before the committee was appointed. Counsel was in-

President pro tem, Moore, and Directors S. Losg, W. it. Thompson, and H. S. Wright, to resign forthwith Ex-Gov. Tabor, ex-Sheriff Wm, R. Eliott, Wm. Griener, and John H. Shriner, voluntarily resigned just before the committee was appointed. Counsel was instructed to sue out flouries bond, and the Board or ex-Board is called upon to replace the stock illegally voted to Board at the quotations ruling at the date of appropriation. This would make the total \$40,000, while the value at present sales is only \$10,000. Mining Expert George Daly of the Scooper, and the stockholders are to meet on Monday to reconstruct the concern. Meanwhile the Great Iowa Guich has debts to the amount of \$4,000, a disputed lawyer's bill of \$2,500, and assets nil. Where the money is to come from for working capital is a question which hundreds of heads could not settle after nours of talk. To-day a motion to presecute the directors was made but not pressed.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. Gen. Genzales Without Doubt Elected-Changes in Diaz's Cabinet.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 3 .- Sefior Mariscal, Minister of Justice, will be sent as Minister to Washington. Senor Torr, Minister of Hacien-da, will retire and be succeeded by Senor Romero, a former Minister of that department. Minister of War Pacheco has resigned, and Gen. Hinajose of Tamaulipas is to succeed him. Election returns from the interior show that Gen. Genzales is far ahead of all his competi-tors united, and is without doubt elected Prestors united, and is without doubt elected President. There is some apprehension on the part of persons and understanding the situation of revolution in case Gen. Genzales is imagurated. Better informed persons believe that, with the present combination between Gen. Genzales and President Diaz revolution is impossible; that every attempt will be crushed instanter. This result is considered a confirmation of the Tuxtenee revolution, and a gnarmate that there will be no departure from President Diaz's policy.

Railroad building is going on rapidly new. Over 800 miles of railway have been completed and are new in operation. Three important roads are new under construction—one over the Isthmus of Tehuanteppe, another from Guaymas to El Pase, and a central road from the capital to the city of Leon, distance 252 miles.

Some excesses were committed upon free suf-

the capture to the city of race, the capture of the

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DUEL.

surviving principal in the recent fatal duel, was arrested this afternoon by the Sheriff of was arrested this alternoon by the Sheriff of Chesterfield County on a warrant from the Cor-oner of Rershaw County, charging him with the killing of Col Shannon. Col. Cash has been awaiting arrest at his home since the duel, and expresses his readiness for trial. He will be in Darlington County, the scene of the

ALLANBURG, Ont., July 12.-Charles Ware, aged 8 years entered the school house yesterday through a window to get his books. On coming out, the window askide down on him. He was found three hours afterward suspended from the window by the neck, dead.

BURNOS AYRES, June 16.—The capture of srica by the Chilians is considered a death blow to the copes of Peru, but President Pierola still wages war to he bitter end and is taking the most energetic measures.

didate for Vice-President, visited Gen. Han-cock on Governor's Island yesterday morning, instead of dining with him at 7 P. M. and spending the night there as expected. He was unaccompanied by friends. The mutual greeting was hearty, and Mr. English lunched with the General and family, with whom he had been somewhat acquainted in past years. He pleaded engagements in the city, and left at half past 1. He had several political callers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the morning, but, after leaving Gen. Hancock, he visited and dined with non-political friends, and returned to his hotel at 10% P. M., when he retired to his room. Mr. English is about 50 years of age, five feet eight in height, with dark brown hair and beard, scarcely touched with gray. He dresses entirely in black, and wears a high black silk hat.

The other morning callers upon Gen. Han-cock were Gens. Ewing and Banning of Ohlo, Col. Bianton Duncan of Kentucky, Charles W. Biair of Kansas, Congressmen Eilis of In-Vork, John Birch, Secretary of the Senate; Judge Johnson of the District of Columbia, Col. W. V. Ludlow of Staten Island, Cols. Scott and Davis, U.S. A.; Gen. M. T. Mo-Mahon and Joaquin Miller. Part of the Congressional delegation called at 3 P. M. It consisted of Senstors Wallace of Pennsylvania and McDonald of Indiana. Jonas of Louisiana, Whyte of Maryland, Gen. Eppa Hunton of Virginia, Gen. Ransom of North Carolina, John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives: Gen. Duncan S. Walker, Secretary of the com-mittee; and Judge Pasco of Florida. Mr. W. H. Crain of Texas, and Messrs. Wm. Dixon, A. A. Wilson, and Col. Wright Reeves of Washington also called. The latter three tendered the use of quarters in that city for the National Com-

mittee.
A cloud now hangs over Gen. Hancock's household on account of the dangerous ilineas

of quarters in that city for the National Committee.

A cloud now hangs over Gen. Hancock's household on account of the damperous illness of Mr. Russell Hancock's infant son of five months. A message was hastily sent to Trinity Church yesterday asking for a minister to baptize him, and the Rev. Dr. Thompson, an assistant rector, who soon arrived, christened him Winfield Scott Hancock, after his grandfather.

The committee appointed by the Democratic National Committee to tender to Gen. Hancock and William H. English its nomination for President and Vice-President met in the New York Hotel has evening. The committee is composed of A. H. Kelly of Alabama, H. King White of Arkansan, Thomas L. Thompson of California, E. M. Hughes of Colorado, W. H. Barnum of Carkansan, Thomas L. Thompson of California, E. M. Hughes of Colorado, W. H. Barnum of Carkansan, Thomas L. Thompson of California, William H. Grie, C. Banishury of Delaware, E. M. Hughes of Colorado, W. H. Barnum of Carkansan, Thomas of Manual President of Man

William R. Morrison J. B. Clarke, Jr. M. C. Butler, and Frank Jones, After a short consultation the committee adjourned to 3 P. M. today.

Gen. Walker, Secretary of the Executive Committee, said that the duties of the Congressional Committee, in the campaign cannot be defined until it has consulted with the National Committee. Its work has usually been confined to the distribution of documents throughout the country; but in this campaign it will cooperate actively with the National Committee, and may have its headquarters in this city.

The Democratic National Committee will meet in the Fifth Avenue Hotel at noon to-day. The members of the committee are as follows: Levi W. Lewlor, Alabama; John J. Sumpter, Arkensas; James T. Farley, California; T. M. Patterson, Colorado; William H. Barnum, Connecticut; Ignatius C. Grubb, Delaware; Samual Pasco, Florida; George F. Barnes, Georgia; William C. Goudy, Illinois; Austin H. Brown, Indiana; M. M. Ham, Iowa; Charles W. Blair, Kansas; Henry D. MeHenry, Kentucky; B. R. Jonas, Louisiana; Edmund Wilson, Maine; Outertricky Hersey, Maryland; Frederick O. Prince, Massachustis; Edward Kanter, Michigan; P. H. Kelly, Minnesona; W. T. Martin, Mississipt; John G. Priest, Missour; J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska; J. C. Hagerman, Nevada; Alvah N. Sulbway, New Hampshire; Orestes Cleveland, New Jersoy; Abram & Hewitt, Now York; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; Thomas O'Conner, Tennessee; F. B. Stockala, Texas; E. E. Smalley, Vermont; Robert A. Coghill, Virginia; W. P. Vilas, Wisconshi; Alexander Compiled weit Virginia.

The committee and in Cincinna of the named dournment of the National Convention and elected ex-Senator William H. Barnum tomporary Chalrona. The permanent organization with the Chairman of Fance and the National Convention and lected ex-Senator William H. Barnum tomporary Chalrona. The permanent organization with the Chairman of Parnum, Member and the National Convention and lected ex-Senator William H. Barnum tomporary Chalrona. Hewattee's meeting that ex-Senator Barnum wile

Base Ball Yesterday.

At Albany: Providence, S. Albany, 3. The Thermometer in New York Yesterday, The thermometer at Hudnut's yesterday: At A. 7,700, 0,700, 0,750, 12, 810, 30, F. M., 850, 6, 710, 740, 12, 720

The Signal Office Prediction. For the middle Atlantic States partly cloudy weather with local value, anotherly verying to westerly wants, statemary temperature, rathing followed by rights to consider.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Last week a timber rait, with forty persons on heard, was dashed to preceden the rapids of the river Dispertuses, and all berished Thomas Benedict, an old and well-to-do citizen of Partston, Pa., drawner, hunself in the Lackawanna River on Sunday. Canse, instituty. Canada.

The consus returns for Wisconsin show that the paper lation of some counties has decreased since 1470. Sefferson County has a population of 22 337 for 1880, against 24,040 for 1870. Dodge County has 44,123, about 4,000 less than to 1870.